(Price 3 PENCE.) THE (No. 2658.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1797.

MILAN, *September* 8.

THE people of Udine, finding that the French commissioners had imposed a military contribution upon them which they were not able to pay, sent deputies to make representation of their case to Buonaparte. The general advised them to sell the property of the church, and apply it to the discharge of the contribution. "But," observed the deputies, "who will venture to purchase such property; will the provisional administrators take upon themselves to preside at the sale, or to guarantee its validity?"—"Entertain no distrust," said Buonaparte. "You shall certainly be made free." It may be inferred from this assurance, that the French government has determined not to cede any part of the Terra Firma of Venice to the house of Austria, and that therefore the recommencement of hostilities is inevitable, if the cabinet of Vienna persists in its claims.

A translation of the work of the citizen Reveilliere Lepeaux, on the liberty of worship, has just been published here. A translation of Thomas Paine's letter is printed along with it. Both of these writings are read with great avidity by all the friends of liberty and sound philosophy.

September 15.

The cavalier Borgheſe has had his audience of entry of the Directory of the Cisalpine republic, as envoy plenipotentiary from the king of Sardinia.

The number of nobles arrested at Genoa between the 4th and 7th inst. amounts to forty-three.

September 16.

Two proclamations by general Buonaparte, one addressed to his grand army, and the other to the division of general Kellerman, which, together with other troops from the south of France, have joined the Italian army to the number of 30,000 men, give new weight to the reports of war. The Sardinian troops are likewise all in motion; and the report is renewed, that the king of Sardinia will send 10,000 men to join the army of Buonaparte.

The brother of general Buonaparte, French envoy at Rome, was presented to the pope in a public audience on the 4th inst. by the cardinal secretary of state; and gave in the ratified articles of the treaty concluded at Tolentino, between France and the pope.

FERRARA, *August* 29.

The ex-jesuits have been all provisionally deprived of their pensions. They are compelled to appear before the magistrates, and give in their names, their ages, and their employments.

UDINA, *September* 18.

Yesterday was held the tenth conference between the Austrian and French plenipotentiaries.

All the French corps have received orders to send back their sick, their women, and baggage, towards Ferrara; and the whole army is to be in readiness to march on the 23d. To-morrow the esplanade round the fortress of Palma will be begun. The neighbouring places will be required to furnish workmen, and all the waggons and carts are put in requisition. Preparations are likewise making for the establishment of a field hospital.

LONDON, *September* 30.

The following extraordinary circumstance happened on Thursday night the 14th inst. at Lawley coalwork, belonging to the Coalbrook-Dale Company.—As one man and two boys were employed in a coal-pit about 40 yards deep, to drive a head or way, and being nearer some old works than they expected, the water suddenly broke in upon them, which in a few minutes filled all the work, and rose nine feet up the pit shaft; one of the boys being near the bottom of the pit at the time, laid hold on the rope and alarmed the people at the top, who immediately drew him up; the other two remaining behind were of course supposed to be drowned.—During the space of 24 hours a number of horses were employed in drawing the water out of the pit, in order to restore the supposed dead bodies to their friends.—In the mean time the agent of the work ordered a gin to be erected over an old pit about forty yards from that in which the accident happened, and going down this pit the workmen came into the work, along which they proceeded, until they came to the pit which they likewise descended; and after working some time they made way into the place where the unfortunate man and boy were at work when the water came first upon them, and to their great astonishment found them both alive; they had erected a stage up into a chasm sufficiently high to keep them from being drowned, and the poor fellows had nothing but death to relieve them from their unfortunate situation. They were immediately conveyed to Coalbrook-Dale, about four o'clock, very weak from their want of food, but they are now in a fair way of recovery.

October 5.

In a former paper we made brief mention of a person at Versailles, who had lately in a state of distraction murdered his wife, children, and himself. In the last French journals we have the following particulars of this horrid affair:

"Versailles has recently witnessed one of those tragical acts, of which the revolution has exhibited but too frequent instances.

"A respectable citizen, after coming to the possession of his fortune, committed it to the trust of a commercial company. The bankruptcy of this company involved the ruin of his fortune. From this moment he fell into a fit of affliction and despondency, out of which he did not recover till Saturday last, (the 23d ult). For the first time he appeared surrounded with his family, and partook of their diet. It was scarcely over when his two children fell dead. We may conceive what must have been the situation of the mother at this sight. "I resolved," said the husband, "to save these children from the misfortunes which awaited them at a future day, and have poisoned them." With a pistol shot he made his wife to fall down dead at his feet. Addressing himself then to a servant maid, only spectator of this tragic scene: "I foresaw the whole," said he to her. "These lines which I write with my own hand will discover the author, and his motives in what has been done." He dies. The crime of this man, the effusion of innocent blood, and every other circumstance, rise in proof against this infamous bankrupt, who, by robbing this unfortunate family of its property, condemned it to destruction. No doubt but the original assassin enjoys peaceably the bloody spoils. Since an infamous bankruptcy is become an object of jobbing the proprietor is compelled, by every motive, to anticipate, by a quick and voluntary exit, the agonies of a long lingering death. But on the other hand, nothing hinders the blood of the victims from falling by drops upon the head of the murderer."

Paris.—General Pichegru was completely sick of travelling in a waggon before his embarkation at Rochefort. He thought it hard that as he had once led an army, he should now travel as part of the baggage.

The fate of the French generals is rather hard. After running, for a short time, a very brilliant career, they are either banished, imprisoned, or dismissed. It is the property of tyrants to become suspicious of their agents.

Accounts from Manheim mention a dreadful accident during the military revolutions performed before the archduke Charles, near Schwetzingen, on the 20th ultimo, when, notwithstanding the precautions taken, 36 privates and an officer were taken to the hospital with little hopes of recovery.

The imperial army, at present encamped in Carniola, Friouli, Carinthia, and Tyrol, consists of 109 battalions, 68 detached companies, and 96 of cavalry. The artillery of reserve forms a park of 237 pieces of cannon.

It is a fact not generally known, that the fatal ball which shattered the arm of the brave Sir H. Nelson, likewise wounded his son-in-law, lieutenant Nesbitt, in his left arm, who was standing up him: notwithstanding which, he heroically took out his handkerchief and tied up the wound of his noble father-in-law, and after, by the means of his right hand, threw him over his shoulder, and carried him off there. Sir H. Nelson being very diminutive in stature, rendered the brave act more easy.

We understand the lords of the admiralty have promoted lieutenant Nesbitt, who is the son of lady Nelson by a former husband, to the rank of master and commander.

October 6.

The earl of Mornington embarks for Bengal on board La Virginie frigate, in which also Sir John Anstruther takes his passage. La Virginie is expected to touch at Madras, in her way to Fort William.

Accounts from the Hague give the following particulars of the late insurrection in the fleet in the Texel: Several battalions being sent on shore for their ill behaviour, admiral Winter sent for their officers on board his ship, and asked them whether they chose to go to the West-Indies, or to resign their situations? Upon their asking if any order existed for that end, and expressing their willingness to obey it, the order was produced, and they were further enjoined to represent the same to the troops. Accordingly, a colonel went on board a transport, which had two companies; but he had scarcely time to inform them of the order, when they fixed their bayonets, and inveighed the colonel of being the author of the order. These two companies were then sent ashore, where they were disarmed by a body of chasseurs appointed to receive them. Six of the leaders were tried by order of admiral Winter, and had orders not to be hanged up within any fortified place, but in the most remote parts of the country, where they could be seen by the whole army. Two of the six were executed, and the rest pardoned. The Virginie frigate is ready for sea in every respect.

In the note which the Ottoman Porte has presented to the French Directory, they state that the emperor, supported by his alliance with England and Russia, will afford the most formidable means for depriving them of their European provinces; that the Black Sea will be covered with Russian fleets, and the White Sea with the trading vessels of the emperor; that Albania and Bosnia, which are without fortified places, will be exposed to the first attempt against them; that the republic of Ragusa must unite with the emperor, and that Epirus, Macedonia, Thessaly, &c. as far as the Morea, will be exposed to the same danger; and, lastly, that the French commerce will be materially injured by the facility of exports from Hungary and Dalmatia, rather than from the Mediterranean.

HALIFAX, *November* 16.

On Monday morning arrived his majesty's packet boat the Princess Charlotte, commanded by capt. William Clements, in 33 days from Falmouth, with the October mail. She has brought papers to the 7th of October. The important extracts we have made from them shew, that all our pleasing prospects of peace are vanished, and that the bloody despots of France are not yet sufficiently gorged with human sacrifices. The miseries of war are not only to be renewed in Germany and Italy, but the French appear to have employed political missionaries, who have been exciting insurrection in Turkey and Poland, and in every other country where they could possibly obtain admittance.

It appears also that the scourge of war will not be confined to the European continent, but that it will also extend itself to America. The Paris papers mention the arrival of the American envoys, and of the improbability of their succeeding in the mission. Indeed, all the members in both councils, who had advocated the cause of America, are either transported or have fled to Switzerland. Parliament is to meet, for the dispatch of business, the 2d of November, and there is no doubt, but the most rigorous measures will be adopted for carrying on the war, as every man must be convinced that the present rulers of France have no disposition to make peace upon any terms whatever.

PORTSMOUTH, *November* 29.

Monday arrived here brig Maria Jean, capt. Hunt, 30 days from Hamburg; left there brig Hallbrook, captain M'Cull of Boston, arrived in distress, having been dismasted off Heiligland, where several pilot boats came off to his assistance, and obliged him to pay them above £. 330 sterling for their services.

SALEM, *December* 5.

A mad horse, which had been bitten by a dog, was lately shot in Lynn. One day he pursued a woman, who fled into a barn, and up on a hay mow, where the horse followed, and the only escaped by throwing herself out of the window.

BOSTON, *December* 2.

From Hamburg, September 23, 1797.

A vessel departing for your part of America affords me an opportunity to advise you of the state of this market. West-India produce is at present selling at the high prices mentioned in the enclosed price current, which there is every reason to believe will at least maintain, if they do not rise. The store of coffee and sugar here, is by no means considerable, which alone is a reason for the high prices to continue even should peace take place; but this event, since the new alteration in France, is very doubtful. Whatever may at last be agreed upon by the European powers, it seems that peace will continue between France and America. The former no longer molests your ships when they are provided with the required papers, and our underwriters no longer object to insure them at the usual premiums, from five to six per cent. all risks.

December 4.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London to his correspondent in this town, dated London, 1797.

"Mr. Nesbitt is under dailer here this moment. The good effects which were expected from our peace with France, are entirely counteracted by the uncertainty whether the French will let England to carry on this contest; for as soon as this power should be out of the way, they would, according to their own saying, have made a long step towards the fire. We [illegible] well supplied with provisions [illegible] and undaunted, and will be [illegible] as to the issue of the war, we wished the continuance of [illegible] for Charleston, [illegible] no [illegible] patches for France.

PROVIDENCE, *December* 2.

A letter has been received here from Mr. William Magee, of this town, dated at sea about 25 days since, which informs, that the ship Eliza, captain William Page, of this port, had been attacked in the straits of Banca by a prow, when captain Page, Thomas Page (seaman) and a Dutch linguist, were unfortunately killed. By the bravery of the crew, the natives were beat off, and the Eliza had sailed for Manilla.

NEW-YORK, *December* 8.

We lately gave an account of the suppression of the inquisition in Spain. Reformation, it appears, is not intended to stop there.

From Madrid it is reported, that a bull will very soon be issued relative to the monks. The principal articles of this bull it is said, are,

1. That for the future there shall be but one monastery, or community of the same order, in each town.

2. That the monastic vows shall not be taken before the age of twenty-one years.

3. That the monks shall not go out of their convents to preach or confess, and that they shall depend immediately on the bishops.

4. That the number of monks in each convent shall be limited.

5. That the revenue of each convent shall be fixed, and the surplus of its property be at the disposal of the king.

6. That the monks shall be obliged to learn, practise, and teach some science, art, or trade.

The British frigate L'Oiseau, captain Brisbane, had arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, from the South-America station, where she had engaged, and beat off, two Spanish 40 gun ships, in which action she had received considerable damage.

The army of the prince of Conde is stated in the last English prints, as being absolutely taken into the pay of the emperor of Russia. If so, the probability of the emperor's taking a further part, in case hostilities are renewed, increases.

The British captain, Sir Sydney Smith, is mentioned as having been offered by the French government in exchange for a captain and 400 seamen. We can scarcely believe in the degradation attending such an offer.

The escape of a number of the deputies, sentenced for transportation from France, is a circumstance of much curiosity. General Duterte, who was suspected of having been remiss in his charge of them, and arrested, has been acquitted and appointed to command on the Rhine. In Paris, the seals had been taken off the house of Boissy D'Anglois, and his wife enjoyed the free use of it; although his escape and arrival in Switzerland was then known.

The circumstance of the Directory, who have hitherto preserved the strictest secrecy on the proceedings at Lisle, giving publicity to their late arret on that subject, leads us to consider them as having given up all probability of the negotiation ending in peace.

A new expedition against England or Ireland, it appears, again is talked of at Brest.

The British troops in and near Lisbon have taken possession of and garrisoned Fort St. Julian, which commands the harbour, and also of all the other ports; and it is reported to have been hinted to the court of Lisbon, that earl St. Vincent, notwithstanding the French treaty with Portugal, means to refit his fleet, during the winter, at Lisbon; and, if not molested, will certainly not attempt to molest the Portuguese, who appear rather jealous on the occasion.

December 11.

Extract from the Journal General of the commune of Nantes.

NANTES, *September* 13.

Tobacco becomes every day more and more scarce. Virginia manufactured sells for 125 to 130 livres, and Maryland tobacco, for 105 to 110 livres, per C.

The other articles that are raising, are Carolina rice, that fetches from 19 to 20 livres per cwt.

Married—In England, Mr. Edward Blaney, musician, aged 30, to Mrs. S. Ingram, musician, aged 39, both blind. What renders this union more singular is, that the bridegroom is her fifth husband, and she is his fourth wife.

Extract of a letter from an American in France, dated Havre, the 12th of September.

"About 3 days ago, the Council of Five Hundred declared the arret of the 18th Ventose, against American vessels, a good one; and the reporter took upon himself to say two thirds of our ships and cargoes were English property and that the passports of the president were publicly sold in England for English ships: How he got the information, or how well founded, you, at the distance you are from French power, can conjecture as well as myself—for my own part, though as regards French affairs I never give an opinion, yet, when our own country is concerned, I see no reason to be so very delicate—it is thus that I venture to say that I much doubt whether the reception of the commissioners will be more favourable than that of Mr. Pinckney. Had they arrived two months ago, perhaps matters respecting America, might have gone right—but I hope ere they have passed the Rubicon.

"The cargo of the Juliana was publicly sold here a few days ago; all her papers were signed by the French consul at Baltimore, before her departure, but the vessel of a rule d'equipage was judged sufficient to condemn her; the captain and crew were consequently close prisons for many days. Many American vessels have been condemned between Nantes and Bordeaux for the same reason—those which have been acquitted will all be lost on the appeal."

LANCASTER, *December* 2.

The ingenious Mr. Peter Getz, of this borough, has completed an engine for the Active Fire company. This is the second that he has made, and we may venture to assert that for nicety of workmanship and power of action it is equal, if not superior to any thing of the kind in Europe or America.

Mr. Getz has made several improvements on the plan heretofore in practice. The use of metal instead of leather, valves, has been found expedient, on account of their firmness and durability. The Active Engine contains 200 gallons and will empty itself in one minute, throwing the water to the immense height of 90 or 100 feet. By removing the mouth piece from the branch or pipe it will throw double the quantity of water in the same time, over a common 3 story house.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 12.

There is no foundation for the report of the arrival of Mr. Hammond at New-York, for the purpose of superseding Mr. Liston.

A gentleman coming to town on Saturday evening last, was stopped on the Gray's ferry road, by two persons, one of whom presented a pistol to his breast, and demanded his money. After having received the contents of the gentleman's pockets (about five dollars) they made strict inquiry respecting his name, place of abode, &c. and promised to return the money in a very short time—adding, that necessity obliged them to take these measures."

COLUMBIA, *November* 21.

A gentleman from Pendleton, who arrived here on the 16th instant, informs us that a horrid attempt was made the 9th instant on the life of Robert Maxwell, Esquire, sheriff of Washington district, as he was proceeding on his way to court; about half a mile from his house three guns were fired at him, by which he was wounded and thrown from his horse, when two more were fired; notwithstanding his wounds he got up and proceeded home. The assassins made off, but were immediately pursued by a number of persons (who had assembled on Mr. Maxwell's return home) who, at a small distance, found where they were encamped, and followed their track till they entered Saluda river; where having lost the tract, they returned to the camp and found oats strewed on the ground, as if it had been carried by some person in a bag and run out, which they traced to a barn of a Mr. Kennedy, on which they apprehended and examined two of his negroes, one of whom had confessed that their master had promised him his freedom and a horse and saddle on condition that he would assassinate Mr. Maxwell, and burn his mills and barn, which he attempted, but the fire being discovered early, was easily extinguished. The negro received sentence of death, and was to have been executed on the 13th instant.

Mr. Maxwell had three fingers shot off his left hand, and several wounds in his back, legs and thighs, but the most dangerous one is by a ball lodged in his side, which it is thought will prove mortal.

NORFOLK, *November* 29.

Counterfeit Bank Notes!

Yesterday was taken into custody, and examined before Messrs. Reed and Foster, aldermen, a man who called himself captain Robinson, charged with having passed several counterfeit ten dollar notes of the United States branch bank at New-York. On examining his trunk forged notes of 10 dollars each, to the amount of 300 dollars, were found. The copperplate seems well executed, but the paper is much thicker and whiter than the true notes, and the writing badly executed. The notes are all drawn in favour of Cornelius Ray, and endorsed with the same name on the back.

He was to have been again examined before the court at the town hall this morning at ten o'clock; but being apprehensive he would be furnished winter's lodgings with Mr. Branan, he took himself off from the borough gaol last night.

On Tuesday arrived here the ship Juno, captain Hookes, from St. Ubes, which place she left on the 4th of October. Spoke in lat. 33, 45, long. 65, 50, the 14th instant, the brig Swallow, captain Stoddard, six days out from New-York bound to Hispaniola; had two feet water in the hold, and was obliged to throw his deck load overboard.

Captain Hookes informs, that a cutter had arrived at Lisbon with dispatches from the British government to the queen of Portugal, the purport of which was to notify, that the ratification of the treaty between France and Portugal would be considered as a declaration of war against Great-Britain; that the English troops some time since sent out to Lisbon had taken possession of the forts of that city; that an English regiment was momently expected at St. Ubes when he sailed; and that they had threatened to take possession of the Brazils. The French cruisers continue to take the Portuguese vessels in sight of their harbours.

BALTIMORE, *December* 14.

GOOD NEWS—*but not to be trusted to.*

By an arrival at Charleston from Porto-Rico, we learn as follows—"That the French consul at that port, had, in consequence of a late decree received from France, taken away the commissions of a number of French barges and small privateers, which were in there; this decree was said to limit the sizing commissions to no vessels carrying less than 14 guns, and likewise to prohibit the future capture of American and other neutral vessels from British, or any other ports, excepting those which were formerly French, and have been termed rebel ports by the decree of the French Directory. Some American vessels from British ports, captured and carried into Porto-Rico, had been cleared in consequence of late orders."

[It is very probable that orders to the above effect were sent by the Directory to the consul at Porto-Rico, and other Spanish and French ports; but we know that another Directory have taken the reins of government in France, that they have annulled many of the acts of their predecessors, and that they have sanctioned, more firmly than ever, the capture of our vessels. From the following paragraph, it will appear that our information from Europe is later and more accurate than what they had at Porto-Rico, and that the above is *good news—but not to be trusted to.*]

"At Porto-Rico and St. Domingo, they were in great expectations of a general peace, but the ground upon which their hopes were built, was a bad foundation—as the report of their latest accounts from France was, that a majority of the Directory were in favour of peace, and a revolution had been the consequence of the opposition of the minority."

On the 14th ult. a little to the northward of Cape Catoche, captain Smith, who has arrived at Charleston, spoke the two French frigates Medusa and Insurgente, under commodore Barney, from Port-de-Paix, bound to France. He was requested to take on board the pilot, who had conducted the two frigates through the Bahama passage, as the privateer that came out with them to take him back, had given them the slip.

December 16.

Wilmington, (N. C.) Nov. 30.

We are authorised to say, and, from pretty good authority, that the French republicans are in quiet possession of Louisiana.—Particulars, if any, in our next.

[From the Journal de Paris.]

A robber who was confined in one of the prisons of Brion, in Moravia, a few days before sentence of death was to be passed upon him, shewed to one who had interested himself in his favour a STRAW WATCH of his own contrivance, which went very well, with being wound up every two hours.—The matter was soon noised about, and attracted the visits of several of the nobility who were curious to know how he could invent such a wonderful watch in the gloom of a prison, and without instruments of any sort. The ingenious artist replied, that the straw which had served him for a bed had furnished the principal material; that he had drawn the necessary threads from his shirt, and that with a needle and a small bit of iron which he had sharpened into a sort of penknife, by continual friction against a stone, he had made out to get his work put in motion. He added, that if his life might be spared, he would give proofs of his far superior powers. In consequence of which, such representations were made by persons of interest and influence, as to procure him to be transferred to the fortress of Spilberg, to discover whether he could make good his promises or not.

December 18.

A captain of this port, in 26 days from Arquin informs that a proclamation had been received at that place, prohibiting the condemnation of neutral property, not contraband, bound to a British island, but the privateers were ordered to bring them into French ports, where they would be obliged to sell their cargoes at the market prices.—Property found going or coming from ports originally French, but now in possession of the British, will as usual, be captured and condemned. The above-mentioned captain was overhaled by the Ratler, sloop of war, his letters examined, and after they were returned to him he missed a letter from Mr. Yates, directed to James M'Henry, Esq; which was supposed to contain the above-mentioned proclamation.

Captain Cushman of the brig Sally, of this port, from Jacmel, was last clear of the keys, bound home. He is expected up this day, and by him it is probable that the intelligence will be confirmed.

Annapolis, December 21.

APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY.

Otway Byrd, of Virginia, collector of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Ebenezer Storer, of Massachusetts, inspector of the revenue for survey No. 3, in that district.

John Read, of Pennsylvania, agent to assist the attorney-general in relation to the 6th article of the British treaty, agreeable to an act of congress.

David Leonard Barns, of Rhode-Island, district-attorney.

Samuel Williams, of Massachusetts, at present consul at Hamburg, appointed consul at London.

Thomas Crafts, of Massachusetts, consul at Bourdeaux.

Richard Yates, of Maryland, consul at Aux Cayes.

Chauncey Whittlesby, of Connecticut, collector for Middletown.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, near Annapolis, taken up as a stray, a large red and white COW, marked with a crop and an under cut in the right ear. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

MARY WATSON.

December 18, 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Calvert county, on Chesapeake Bay, a drifted BOAT, she is eleven feet keel, and four feet across mid-ships, has a white bottom, black gunnel, and four row-locks. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying the cost of this advertisement.

JAMES WOOLFE.

December 8, 1797.

By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the 30th day of January, 1798, at 12 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called CHELSEA, lying in Prince George's county, the property of Mr. Humphrey Belt; this tract contains by estimation eight hundred acres, but will probably on a survey be found to contain more. A plot of the land will be prepared, and it will, if necessary, be divided into two or more tenements. This land is situated in the forest of Prince-George's county, near the Brick Church; it is distant about seven miles from Queen-Anne, five from Upper-Marlborough, and eleven from the city of Washington; it lies nearly in a square, is extremely level, and the soil is of the first quality, well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, Indian corn, and small grain; there is a considerable quantity of meadow ground, and a sufficiency of timber; the improvements are valuable, consisting of a comfortable dwelling-house, with out-houses, and several tobacco-houses, and other buildings, suitable for a plantation, and there are on one extremity of the land a smaller dwelling, with out houses. A more particular description is not deemed necessary, as those who are inclined to purchase this valuable estate, or any part of it, will have an opportunity of viewing it before the sale. The terms of sale are as follow: The purchaser or purchasers of the whole or any part of the land shall pay down the purchase money at the time of the sale, or immediately after the ratification thereof by the chancellor; and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the purchase money, the right, title, interest and estate of the said Humphrey Belt, and of the mortgagees, will be conveyed as directed by the decree.

WILLIAM KILTY, Trustee.

December 9, 1797.

St. John's College,

December 11, 1797.

WHEREAS it appears to the trustees of the said college that there are considerable arrearages on the books of the college, great part of which hath been long due from students who have quitted the same, this is therefore to inform the parent or guardian of such student from whom any arrears is due, that they are earnestly requested to make payment of their tuition accounts without delay, and unless the said request is complied with before the 10th day of February, the board will consider themselves under the disagreeable necessity of enforcing such payment.

By order of the board,

RICHARD OWEN, Collector.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Piscataway.

MRS. ADDISON, care of Mr. Judson Clagett, Mrs. Walter Addison, care of J. M. Clagett, Mr. John Boyd, care of Thos. Clagett, Mr. Thomas Brown Kitsey, Piscataway; Mrs. Martha Dent, Charles county; Mr. Edward Edelen, Mount Air, Piscataway; Dennis M'Gruder, Esq. Prince-George's county; John Hesselius, Esq. Oxen Hill, 2 letters; Mrs. Hesselius, care of J. M. Clagett, Mrs. Mary Hesselius, at the reverend W. Addison's, Mr. Samuel Hamilton, near Piscataway; Mr. Richard Lanham, Piscataway, 2 letters; Notley Maddox, Esq. P. G. county; Mr. Ignatius Manning, near Piscataway; Mrs. Chloe Richards, near Piscataway; Mr. Philip Stewart, Piscataway; Mr. John Spalding, near Piscataway; Mr. John Allen Taylor, to the care of John M'Clanon, Piscataway; col. Joseph Wilkerson, Hunting-town; Mr. Elias Wheatly, near Benedict.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

October 4, 1797.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 8th day of January next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the subscriber's, about thirteen miles from Annapolis, and two from Rawlings's tavern,

About twenty valuable

NEGROES,

CONSISTING of men, women and children; among the men there is a good rough carpenter, who is an excellent cooper; also a remarkable good cartman, and others who understand plantation business. They are sober good negroes, and are sold for no other reason than the want of money, and having more of them than are profitable. The terms will be CASH only.

At the same time and place will be sold some stock of all kinds.

JOHANNA PLUMMER.

Anne-Arundel county, November 13, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, on November 4, an Irish girl, who says her name is MARY POWERS, she is of short stature, and chunky built, of light complexion, and short bushy hair, but commonly wears a braid; her cloathing is a striped cotton gown, and purple petticoat, cotton stockings, and stuff shoes, with gold ear-bobs, gold ring, and sundry other things of that kind; she says she came into Baltimore in the brig Polly, captain Delano, and was sold to a Mr. Luther Seabrooks, of Middletown, in the state of Pennsylvania, who sold her to Mr. Alder Smith. Her master is desired to come and take her away in two months from the above date, or she will be sold for her prison fees and other expences, according to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

November 15, 1797.

For SALE,

A FEW families of NEGROES, consisting of one woman and four children, all boys, two fit for service, one three, four ditto, one girl, three boys, two fit for service, one ditto, two ditto, both boys; one man, his wife and child, as likely negroes as any in America, they have all had the small-pox except a few small ones.

GEORGE SMITH.

Calvert county, Lyon's creek, Dec. 2, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on his land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Deep Creek, formerly the property of Stephen Steward, deceased.

JOHN GWINN.

Annapolis, October 24, 1797.

TAKEN up as strays by WILLIAM BRIAN, living on the Head of South river, near Jacob Waters's mill, a pied COW, with a crop and under bit in each ear, and a slit in the right ear, her left horn hangs over her eye,—and a black bull YEARLING, without mark. The owner or owners may have them again by proving property, paying charges, and applying at Richard Rawlings's.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. John Welch, at Leonard-town, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

TO any person apprehending and delivering at this place negro ISAAC, who left here yesterday morning, and is endeavouring to cross the Bay, his route will be to the Delaware state, or Philadelphia; though a very timid fellow it will be difficult to apprehend him, as he runs remarkably fast; he is very black, and stoops a little, brisk and active, rather spare, but well proportioned, uncommonly slim betwixt his knee and calf of the leg, and a small space betwixt his two upper fore teeth, easily discovered when he laughs; generally wrinkles his forehead and manifests confusion when charged with any kind of offence; he formerly belonged to a widow Vickers, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make some stay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horse rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his misconduct since he belonged to me, having always been spared by his fair promises and amendment for some time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of stealing from his fellow servants, and twice in a short time has he broke my store-room, and apprehending that he could be spared no longer, has made his escape. The above reward, and a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he shall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody, as runaways, two lads, one committed on the 21st of September, by the name of STEPHEN REDDIN, who says he was born free, and in Worcester county, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and of a light yellow colour; his cloathing is a blue cloth short upper jacket, under jacket and trousers of the same, and has other cloathing with him, and has a scar on his knee, occasioned by a burn. The other by the name of BEN, committed on the 2d of October, a negro lad about 18 or 19 years of age, did formerly belong to parson Moscrop, over South river, but says he was sold to a Mr. John Martin, tailor, in Baltimore-town, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; his cloathing is a nankeen coat, osnabrig shirt and trousers. Their masters are desired to take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

October 2, 1797.

RAN AWAY,

Two young Negro Men,

ONE named SCOGIN, aged 20 or 22 years, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, rather fleshy, his complexion very black, his face full and round, his eyes very large; he is apt to laugh when spoken to, and shews large teeth, generally uses his left hand, and wore away a full suit of smart black cloaths, the coat long and full; he went away the 3d day of September last.

The other named MARSHAM, a carpenter and sawyer, about the same age and height with Scogin, but slim and of a lighter complexion; his cloathing is unknown; he went away about the 10th day of last September. Whoever brings the said negroes to the subscriber, at West river, in Anne-Arundel county, or lodges them in gaol, so that he may get them, shall receive for each, if apprehended within twenty miles TEN DOLLARS, if further from home TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable travelling expences.

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. If the above negro men return directly of their own accord they shall be forgiven.

West river, October 3, 1797.

To be SOLD, agreeably to the last will and testament of captain Robert Sanders, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on Friday the 22d day of December next, for CASH,

THE two dwelling PLANTATION of the said deceased, containing about two hundred and twenty acres of land. Also will be sold, on the same day, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of one negro woman and child, household and kitchen furniture, horses, hogs, cattle and sheep, plantation utensils, a quantity of Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, corn fodder, straw, &c. &c. &c.

DAVID STEUART, Executor.

The sale to commence precisely at 10 o'clock.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are once more desired to make payment, and those having claims to bring them in.

November 29, 1797.

MOSES MACCUBBIN,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-Dresser,

Church-Street, opposite to Mr. Wharfe's Tavern,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A Complete Assortment of

The following Articles,

viz.

HAIR-POWDER,

Marshalle, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Common.

POMATUMS, SOFT and HARD.

Rose, Franchispane, Marshalle, Lemon, Bergamot, Lavender, Thyme and Orange.

An infallible pomatum that will nourish the hair, make it grow thick and long, and preserve it to extreme old age.

SOAPS,

Patent Windsor, Violet, Jessamine, chymical, patent cakes, Liquid for shaving, and common.

Royal chymical patent soap, for rendering the arms and hands delicately white and soft, it prevents them from chopping or tanning, is one of the greatest preservers of natural bloom and beauty, and is far superior to any kind of soap now in use.

Wash Balls of the first quality.

ESSENCES,

Sweet-briar, Sanspareille, Tuberose, Millefleur, Bergamot, Lavender and Lemon.

WATERS,

Double distilled Lavender, Hungary, Sanspareille, and Tuberose.

FOR THE TEETH,

Tooth-brushes, tooth-powder, tooth-picks, with elegant cases of different kinds.

FOR THE HAIR.

Pinching, craping and curling irons, powder knives, hair scissars, with handsome cases, hair riband, powder bags, swandown, silk and thread puffs, powder-boxes, tortoise-shell, ivory, and horn combs, of all kinds, and a large quantity of the best Russia Bear's Grease, that will thicken the hair, and hasten the growth thereby, nourish it at the roots, and prevent it from turning grey.

Milk of Roses of the best quality.

—LIKEWISE,—

The first quality razors; elastic and Jesse's strops, warranted; lip-salve; smelling-bottles, with silver tops, and a variety of other kinds; ivory and common shaving brushes; the genuine court plaister, and a variety of dressing-cases, with utensils complete; red morocco shaving cases, containing the whole apparatus for shaving or dressing; false-tails and braids; patent shoe blacking; elegant yard measures, with a smelling-bottle at the end of them; a large quantity of small phials, containing different kinds of perfumes; shaving boxes complete; shoe-strings; elastic neck-bolsters; lockets and breast pins of different kinds, and Starch of the best quality.

M. MACCUBBIN,

Actuated by a due regard to the sacred principles of gratitude, tenders his most grateful thanks for that liberal patronage which a generous and indulgent public have afforded him, and he flatters himself that while his mind is animated by a lively sense of preceding favours, his future conduct will entitle him to the claim of universal approbation.

WE, the subscribers, having suffered much injury from persons of different castes crossing over our fields on Patapsco with the pretence of hunting, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from hunting within our said enclosures, with either dog or gun; any person or persons hunting therein after this notice shall be dealt with as the law directs in such cases.

P. HAMMOND,
R. HAMMOND,
HENRY H. DORSEY.

October 28, 1797. 6 w

TAKE notice, that I also forewarn all persons hunting within my enclosures on the Head of Severn, and will give a reward of one guinea to any person that will inform me, and establish the fact, on any person or persons that may hunt therein without my permission, after the above notice.

P. HAMMOND.

RIDGELY and EVANS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And Offer for Sale,

A general Aſſortment of Goods,

Suitable to the preſent Seaſon,

Conſiſting of

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe broad cloths,
Common and ſatin ſtriped elaſtic ditto,
Faſhionable cord, mixed, ſtamped, and plain caſimers,
Double mill'd drabs,
Devonſhire kerſey,
Ladies and gentlemens ſuperfine coatings,
Common mixt and ſtriped ditto,
Superfine and common white, red, ſcarlet and yellow flannels,
Green baize, halfthicks, plains, and kerſeys,
Blue, green and white Kendal cottons,
Fearnought,
Sailors ready made great coats, jackets and trouſers,
Mill'd and yarn ſtockings and gloves,
Double roſe and common ſtripe blankets,
Moreens, taboreens, and Jone's ſpinning,
Durants, calimancoes and fine black ruſſels,
Bombazeens, alapeens and bombazets,
Wildbores, cloaking and common camblets,
Brown and black crapes,
Changeable poplins,
Princeſs and fancy ſtuffs,
Fuſtians, ſatinets and royal ribs,
Corduroy, velverets, hunters, and fancy cords and thickſets,
Marſeilles, corded dimities, bed-ticks and checks,
A beautiful aſſortment of ſwandown, linnet cloths, mole-ſkin and tamboured caſimer veſt ſhapes,
7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh linens,
9-8 and 5-4 fine Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings,
Ruſſia drab and ravens duck,
7-8 and 5-4 diaper,
7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 diaper table cloths,
Cambricks & long lawns,
Dowlaſs, brown roles, ticklenburgs and brown hempen linens,
An elegant aſſortment of tambour'd, ſtriped, croſs barred and plain jaconet and dreſs book muſlin,
Muſlin aprons, handkerchiefs and cravats,
Superfine 9-8 and 6-4 India jaconet and book muſlins,
A very general aſſortment of faſhionable light and dark chintzes and calicoes,
Stamped muſlin & chintz ſhawls,
Ribands, edgings, tapes & ferrets,
Worſted bindings and galloons,
Threads aſſorted,
Shoe ditto, in hanks and balls,
Sewing, embroidering and tambour ſilks,
Pins and needles,
Ladies kid, Morocco and ſtuff ſlippers,
Luſtrings, taffities, modes and farcenet,
Ladies black, white and coloured ſatins,
Gentlemens black ſatin & ſilk florentines,
Silk velvets, aſſorted, in colours,
Girls, youths, and boys cotton & worſted ſtockings,
Ladies and gentlemens gauze, worſted, cotton and ſilk ditto,
Ladies paper, ſatin and beaver hats,
Mens, youths and boys fine and coarſe ditto,
Leipers and rappee ſnuff,
Beſt ſweet ſcent chewing tobacco,
A very general aſſortment of beſt quality pen and pocket knives,
Ladies and gentlemens Morocco pocket-books, with inſtruments,
Japanned waiters and tea trays,
Braſs candleſticks and ſteel ſnuffers,
Shovels and tongs,
Hearth and ſweeping brooms,
Iron tea kettles,
4d. 8d. 10d. 12d. & 20d. flat point nails,
Hob-nails, ſhoe-tacks, & awl blades,
Beſt battle and common gunpowder,
Patent and common ſhot,
Earthen, glaſs, and China ware,
Sein twine, &c.

ALSO GROCERIES,

Imperial, freſh hyſon, hyſon ſkin, ſouchong, and congo teas, coffee, loaf and brown ſugar,

and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

All of which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for cash, or on the uſual credit to their punctual cuſtomers. They return their ſincere thanks to their friends, and the public in general, for paſt favours, and hope, by their ſtrict attention, to merit a continuance of the ſame.

All thoſe who are indebted to them by bond or note of conſiderable time ſtanding, are requeſted to call and ſettle the ſame, and thoſe who are in arrearages on open account of more than twelve months ſtanding, are hereby required to cloſe them by paying up the ſame, or giving bond or note, with approved ſecurity, if required. Thoſe who do not comply with this requeſt may expect that ſuits will commence againſt them to the next county court.

Annapolis, November 14, 1797.

SETH SWEETSER,

RETURNS his thanks to his cuſtomers and the public in general for paſt favours in the line of his buſineſs, and informs them that he ſtill carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Buſineſs in all its branches, in the beſt manner. He has juſt received a large quantity of the beſt Boſton bend ſoal-leather, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, for cash, or green hides; he has alſo for ſale, hide leather and calf ſkins, and all kinds of Shoe-maker's tools, ſhoe thread, wax, linſeed, whale and tanner's oil, and ſundry other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. He has a valuable young Wench for ſale, that is uſed to Kitchen work.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING A DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

FROM THE YEAR 1785, TO THE PERIOD OF PUBLICATION:

Containing all the Laws from that to the preſent time, inclusive.

THE object which this impreſſion contemplates, is to publiſh every Law, now in force, in periodical order, with marginal references and notes, to obviate obſcurities created, the conſequence of progreſſive ſubdiviſions, which neceſſarily reſulted, to anſwer the annual purpoſes of legiſlative convenience. The Laws within this ſpace of time, include all our STATUTES, ſince HANSON'S COLLECTION, and many of them, of the firſt importance to the people.

The complaints which have been frequently made by the ſtudent, in toiling through the dreary courſe of many perplexing ſeſſions, unavoidably clouded by enumerated additions, amendments and repeals, often produce to his inquiries both doubt and uncertainty. The MERCHANT and FARMER have alſo frequently evidenced a ſolicitude, that theſe Laws were comprized in a clearer view, to abate the difficulties that occur in peruſal. Hence it becomes the duty of the citizen, during intervals of leiſure from neceſſary avocations, to digeſt a plan to remedy the evil.

The multiplicity of Laws is one of the grievances attendant on free governments, for when a Law, which is the "rule of our civil conduct," is enacted at the will of a deſpot, or ariſtocratic body, it generally remains fixed, and without frequent alteration or addition. On the contrary, when a REPRESENTATIVE, OR FREE GOVERNMENT, LIKE OUR OWN, act in a legiſlative capacity, from the very freedom and ſpirit of the organization, our codes are naturally ſwelled to a more bulky ſize; ſometimes from the frequency of change in our repreſentation, and ſometimes from kindred cauſes. Though this is one of the conſequent defects (for human perfection is unattainable) of free governments, yet when we conſider the unparallelled privileges and bleſſings we enjoy, under our Conſtitutions and Laws, unknown to any nation in the civilized world, we ſhould not be unmindful of our duty, unanimouſly to co-operate in the moſt earneſt and zealous benedictions to Heaven, for ſuch ſignal marks of divine favour.

This plan, more copiouſly diſplayed, will be preſented to the next ſeſſion of Aſſembly, for their approbation; becauſe the author is of opinion, that it is not right to interfere with any acts of the conſtituted authorities, without their previous acquieſcence. The glaring injuries that have grown out of ſuch evil practices, have already been too manifeſt to require animadverſion, and too ſeverely felt by us a people, not to diſcourage repetition. The whole, it is truſted, will be found uſeful to the magiſtrate, the merchant, the farmer, and the mechanic. If it ſhould prove ſo in event, the labours of the compiler will be abundantly rewarded.

CONDITIONS.

I. That this work will be printed and bound in one volume, and put to preſs as ſoon as the ſubſcription is ſufficiently enlarged to defray the expences of printing.

II. That the whole will be printed on good paper and good type.

III. That each ſubſcriber, at the time of ſubſcribing, ſhall pay *Five Dollars* in advance, for every copy ſubſcribed for, (to enable the printer to go ſpeedily through with the work) and the balance on delivery of the book.

IV. That the price will be as moderate as books of the ſame kind, containing the ſame quantity of matter, are ſold for: it cannot be aſcertained at preſent, with accuracy, what the expence of printing will be, and therefore no fixed price can yet be promulged.

V. That if any inviſible accident ſhould counteract this plan, ſo as to produce miſcarriage, or to prevent it from being carried into execution; in ſuch caſe, or caſes, the money advanced, ſhall be returned to the reſpective perſons ſubſcribing.

☞ Subſcriptions received by Meſſrs. James Rice, & Co. and George Hill, bookſellers in Baltimore, and by Frederick Green, Annapolis.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has received a few SPRING CLOCKS, and an aſſortment of gold, ſilver and ſilver warranted WATCHES, gold, gilt and ſteel CHAINS, and a variety of JEWELLERY, and other articles in his line, which he will ſell low for CASH.

N. B. The higheſt price given for old Silver.

Annapolis, November 8, 1797.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOHN T. BRALL.

Charles county, October 18, 1797.

A Bargain Offered.

I will SELL, on moderate terms,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Iſland, lately occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is ſituated immediately oppoſite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy and commands a very extenſive view of the Cheſapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The ſoil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements conſiſt of a good frame dwelling houſe, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houſes, a very convenient cow houſe, two ſtables, a granary, carriage houſe, and every other neceſſary building that the accommodation of a family could poſſibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogſheads of cider, and ſeveral hundred buſhels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of conſiderable induſtry and taſte has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are ſeveral acres covered with locuſt and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houſes are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There is ſeeded for the benefit of the purchaſer between ſeventy and eighty buſhels of wheat. A ſmall part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the firſt day of January next, and an extenſive credit will be given for the reſidue. Bonds, with approved ſecurity, will be exacted from the purchaſer, and an indiſputable title will be given him by

tf JONATHAN R. WILMER.

November 7, 1797.

JAMES MATTISON,

HATTER,

In the houſe formerly occupied by ROBERT COUDEN, Eſq.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his cuſtomers in particular, that he has juſt received and will be conſtantly ſupplied with the beſt Canada beaver, raccoon and fox, and other materials of the beſt quality; he will be able to ſupply thoſe who may honour him with their commands, with hats of a ſuperior quality, on the ſhorteſt notice, and moſt reaſonable terms.

An active LAD, about 15 years of age, would be taken as an apprentice.

Annapolis, October 19, 1797.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's farm, about ſeven miles from Annapolis, on Wedneſday, the 5th inſtant, two ſlaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a ſtreight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of ſix feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowiſh complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the uſe of tools in almoſt any work; ſaws well at the whip ſaw, about thirty years of age, when he ſpeaks quick he ſtammers a little in his ſpeech. TOM, a ſtout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dreſs at home, paper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is ſuppoſed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furniſhed with paſſes from others, they will not be at a loſs for them, but upon proper examination may be diſcovered to be forged. Theſe people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and ſecuring the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, ſo that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

ALL perſons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more earneſtly requeſted to pay off their reſpective balances. Thoſe whoſe accounts are more than twelve months ſtanding, it is hoped, will pay particular attention to this requeſt, as no apology will be neceſſary for compulſory meaſures ſhould they refuſe or neglect to comply with it.

FREDERICK GREEN.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit from nine o'clock every morning until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

JNO. P. HARRIS, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will ſit every day, during the preſent ſeſſion, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

WM. MAYNARD, Clk.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.